

The Janesville Daily Gazette.

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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

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Cabinet makers and speculators will offer their wares at cheap prices when Garfield announces his cabinet.

On Wednesday, the 9th of February, the electoral votes will be counted, and no Morgan resolution can prevent it. The Democrats will have the privilege of looking on, and that is all the satisfaction they will get out of it.

The nearer the Democrats approach their end of controlling the House of Representatives, the duller they become. Even Cox and Sparks can't put any life or merriment in the Democratic majority. It's life is gone and its hopes have departed.

The New York Tribune says that to come within three votes of getting a United States Senator "in a State which has been firmly welded to the Solid South ever since Andrew Johnson's treachery is a substantial victory of which the Tennessee Republicans may feel proud."

Whenever a Democrat in the United States Senate makes the greatest speech of his life, Senator Blaine is uncharitable enough to get up and say something which knocks all the greatness out of the speech. Well, we presume the Democrats will be bothered with Blaine for a long time.

The seventh annual report of the commissioners of fisheries for the State of Wisconsin, has just been issued. The success of fish culture in this State has been quite satisfactory. Nearly 900,000 brook trout have been distributed in the various streams in the State within the past year, and of this quantity, 15,000 have been given to Rock county. Five thousand were put in Caledonia creek, in the town of Porter; 5,000 in Otter creek, in Milton; and 5,000 in Saunders creek, in Fulton. There is every reason to believe that success will attend the efforts to propagate fish in all the smaller streams, and in the lakes of Wisconsin. Its practicability is illustrated by this instance: Several years ago Major Taylor, of Janesville, at his own expense, placed a number of black bass in Clear Lake, near Milton. Up to that time the lake was destitute of fish. In three or four years after Major Taylor deposited the fish in the lake, the fishing was excellent, as many persons of this city and of other places can testify. Large black bass were caught with ease and in great quantities. But the winter of 1875, which made the lake a solid body of ice, and froze the water nearly to the bottom of the lake, made almost complete destruction of the fish, and since that time but little fishing has been in Clear Lake. The distribution of white fish in the large lakes has been very generous, the number reaching nearly 6,000,000. It will be seen from these facts and figures that the appropriation of \$8,000 by the Legislature, to the fish commission, which will be asked at this session is a moderate sum compared with the benefits to be derived therefrom.

JANESVILLE AND MANUFACTURING.

A few days ago the Gazette published a few timely suggestions from a well known and prominent citizen of this city in regard to building another cotton mill. This communication has awakened a fresh interest in the subject of manufacturing in Janesville. There is plenty of capital in the city which is seeking investment which will be more profitable than government bonds. But this is a selfish view of the case, for while our capitalists are looking for a way to place their surplus money at a good advantage, they are casting about also for such schemes as will build up the city, give it a thrifty and permanent character, and put to some profitable use any of the help which may be unemployed. The indications are that there will be an immense development of manufacturing industries throughout the United States during the next few years, and Janesville must be up and doing, and ready to take her share in the great work of developing her resources and utilizing her facilities.

It has been demonstrated that cotton mills will pay in Janesville. The one which was put in operation here in 1875, and increased in 1877 to almost double its former capacity, is one of the most successful manufacturing institutions of the kind in the United States. Five millions of yards is its annual product, and the sales would double that amount could the goods be manufactured. If another of equal size could be built and placed under as skillful management as that which has made the Janesville cotton factory the largest and most successful in all the West, it would be of immense benefit to the city of Janesville. There is a site for just such a mill. There is public spirit enough to build it. There is capital sufficient to put it in excellent running order, and men skilled in the business of managing cotton factories can be secured.

This is an opportune time to engage in manufacturing. Capital is abundant. It is seeking investment in new industrial enterprises. There is not, and can not be, an over production of first class cotton goods. Such goods as are made in Janesville will sell readily at the highest prices in all the leading markets of the country. Then, again, we have the assurance that there will not be any financial disturbance for many years to interfere with the prosperity of our commerce or the development of our manufacturing industries. The financial policy of the government is fixed. The value of our currency is settled; and there is every hope that there will be no

material change in the tariff laws to make our manufacturing interests precarious. With these facts before them, the capitalists of Janesville are encouraged to enter into more industrial enterprises; and it is sincerely hoped they will successfully carry out their present wishes. That which gives life and thrift and reputation to a city is manufacturing. It increases the population. It builds up trade. It gives to the unemployed work at living wages. It creates a market for the grain, stock and produce of the farm, and in this way helps the farmer. It helps all round, and does more than any other influence to make a city solid and prosperous, and its working people industrious.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

The Legislation asked for by the Wisconsin State Grange.

Petitions for the Repeal of Law for the Inspection of Illuminating Oils.

A Small Land Grant Railroad War Forshadowed in the Assembly.

The Business Done To-Day in Both Houses of the Legislature.

General Grant Goes to Mexico in the Interest of a Projected Railway.

The Democrats are Anxiously Watching the Movements of Senator Davis.

Fearing that the Independent Senator will Join the Republicans.

Thereby Giving the Organization of the Next Senate to the Administration.

A List of Recent Murders and Depredations Committed by Indians.

How a Chicago Man Committed Suicide Yesterday.

Meeting of State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

FROM MADISON.

Special to the Gazette. MADISON, Jan. 31.—Both houses had an evening session to-night. Communications from the State Grange were read asking, first, an appropriation for cultivating amber cane; second, that the Wisconsin Legislature memorialize Congress to pass the Reagan bill; third, that the Legislature pass a law making the passenger and freight tariff of railroads uniform and equal.

Two petitions were presented asking the repeal of the law for the inspection of illuminating oils.

This afternoon there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State articles of association of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi river, opposite the city of Wabasha, Minn., to Superior, on Lake Superior; the incorporators being J. T. Kingston, of Juneau county; E. E. Chapin, of Columbia county; and two gentlemen of Stillwater, Minnesota.

To-night Mr. Kingston introduced a bill in the Assembly killing the grant of land made in 1856, to the Chicago & Lake Superior railroad company, and conferring the same on the new road mentioned above. This is a very important measure, in which several Chicago gentlemen are largely interested.

SENATE. MADISON, Feb. 1.—Bills were introduced to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

Relating to costs and fees in circuit courts.

Amending the constitution, and providing for woman suffrage.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution relating to letting convict labor.

ASSEMBLY. This body is being flooded with petitions praying for a prohibitory liquor law.

A resolution was offered requiring the State treasurer to report all moneys received for fines from the year 1870 inclusive.

No further business of general importance.

GENERAL GRANT.

He Will Go to Mexico in the Interest of the Railroads.

New York, Jan. 31.—The World's Washington special says General Grant is expected from New York to-morrow. After passing a few days with his friend General Beale, he will start for Mexico to attend to matters in connection with the railway project in which he is interested. It is said that he has subscribed \$40,000 to the stock of the new enterprise. The favor in which he is held in Mexico

will enable him, it is believed, to secure from that government more liberal concessions, than can be obtained by any one else, and that is understood to be the purpose of his trip. While in Mexico he will probably visit the mines now in operation under Governor Shepherd. Great things are expected of these mines should a railroad find its way to their neighborhood.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS.

The Democrats are Anxious about the Political Preferences of the Illinois Independent Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Democrats are anxious just now about David Davis. One of the senators remarked to-day that he had invariably voted with the Republicans lately on all party questions, and he should not be surprised to see him come out flatly and go with the administration after the 4th of March. He had been heard to say, of late, it was reported, that he was ashamed of the Democratic party as managed by Tilden, Barsum and Hewitt; that no respectable gentleman could afford to identify himself in public life with men who tried to carry national elections by barefaced forgery and undisguised bribery. It was noticed by the Democrats Saturday that he voted with the Republicans on the question of the reference of Senator Ingalls' electoral count resolution, and some of them thought it very significant. It has been rumored for some time that he was tired of the Senate and would gladly retire to the bench if offered the chance. The story has been revived again since he introduced a bill to enable the President to retire a judge of the supreme bench when he was in such a condition as not to be able to exercise his own judgment. It being understood this is aimed at Judge Clifford who is not in possession of his faculties owing to a stroke of paralysis. It is believed, however, that should the bill pass, the President would take the opportunity to place Attorney General Devens on the bench, and the Massachusetts delegation will urge the claims of Chief Justice Gray for that place.

DARK DEEDS.

A List of Recent Murders and Depredations Committed by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—A Tucson dispatch says: "By reliable information Indian outrages since the 16th are as follows:

On the 19th three herders and two miners were killed in Maricopa Gulch.

On the 20th two men were killed on the Upper Chiricahua in a fight with a band of Apaches.

On the 23d five Mexicans were killed twenty miles southwest of San Marcial.

On the 21st a family consisting of a husband, wife, child, and mother-in-law, were massacred at Carrizo, fifteen miles west of San Marcial.

On the 23d a buckboard was taken between Silver City and San Marcial, five miles from San Jose. The driver was killed, and the Mexican interpreter, of Turlock reservation, was found dead.

Forty Indians have left the reservation. It is generally believed there are not less than 200 Indians, in bands of from ten to thirty, on the war-path, and that not less than forty people have been murdered by them during the last fifteen days.

The military appear to be doing nothing. Colonel Price, an experienced Indian fighter, who was in command of the field forces in Southeastern Arizona, and had just organized the campaign, was retired on the 24th and Major Riddle put in command. Good service was expected from Price, as he was well acquainted with the section of New Mexico where the Indians are doing their work.

AGRICULTURAL.

MADISON, Jan. 31.—The State agricultural and horticultural societies held a brief session this evening at the capitol and organized for work to continue two or three days. There was a slim attendance this evening on account of the storm in various portions of the State.

UNIVERSITY REGENTS.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31.—This evening Gov. Smith made the following appointments of regents of the university: Second district, William F. Vilas; Fourth district, George Koeppe; Fifth district, Hiram Smith; Seventh district, Charles D. Parker. These are all reappointments with the exception of Col. Vilas, who takes the place of Hon. J. C. Gregory. Mr. Gregory has served long and faithfully, and is expected to be allowed to retire at the end of his term.

IN "THREE LANGUAGES."

This is How a Chicago Man Killed Himself.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Suicide as a fine art might be studied in the grotesque case of Louis Grumme, who was found on yesterday hanging from a beam of his soap factory, with arteries severed and poison dripping from his mouth.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Grumme entered the office of his place at No. 405 North avenue, and after securely barring the door, cut himself fourteen times in the left wrist. He sat down near his desk and waited while the blood flowed quickly and formed a big pool on the carpet.

Then, fearing he would be observed, he got up and pulled down the window blind, covering it as he did with crimson stains. The red fluid still poured out and deluged another part of the room where he sat down. He must have changed his position again, as a third pool of blood, larger than the others was found near the sofa. Finally he arose, unlocked the door, and staggering up into the second story of the factory, made preparations to hang himself.

swallowing a dose of poisonous acid, he placed his head in the noose, kicked a soap box from under him, and swung into eternity. There was a large tub of water near at hand, and had other expedients failed, he would, no doubt, have tried to drown himself.

Deputy Coroner Hansen held an inquest on the remains, and the evidence went to show that the deceased was do-

ing a good business, had no relatives in this country, and was of a melancholy and quiet disposition. The jury brought in a verdict to the effect that Louis Grumme committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

CONDEMNED.

Alum Baking Powders in Court—Interesting Testimony of Scientific Men.

(N. Y. Times.)

Within the past two years, a bitter controversy has been waged between manufacturers, on account of the use of alum as a cheap substitute for Cream of Tartar, by many manufacturers of baking powders. The handsome profits yielded by using the substitute have induced dealers as well as manufacturers to push them into the hands of consumers, sometimes under definite brands, frequently by weighing out in bulk without any distinguishing name.

Are such powders wholesome? The Royal Baking Powder Co., who make a Cream of Tartar baking powder, declared that they are injurious to the public health, while others who make alum powders claim that they are not. The whole matter as to the effects of these alum powders, has finally been brought into the courts, and the case was tried in the Superior Court of New York city before Chief Justice Sedgwick, reported substantially as follows in the "N. Y. Sun."

CONSULTATION OF A LITTLE TROUBLE BETWEEN A CHEMIST AND AN EDITOR.

The unit of Dr. Henry A. Mott against Judge Burns, has brought to light the fact that this country produces at least forty-two different kinds of baking powders. Neither Burns nor Mott has been found guilty of making the baking powder, but Burns, who is the editor of a periodical called the *Spice Mill*, has been severely mulcted for libel in his efforts to make his paper spicy. Dr. Mott, it appears, is a chemist, and at one time was employed by the United States Government to analyze different specimens of baking powder which had been recommended for adoption to the Indian Bureau. Dr. Mott reported in favor of the cream of tartar baking powders for the Indians, and against the alum baking powders. The chemist analyzed forty-two kinds of baking powders.

The jury were out about half an hour. Then they came in with a verdict awarding Dr. Mott \$8,000, to which the Court made an additional allowance of \$150.

As the public have a large interest in the wholesomeness of whatever it is called upon to use as food, the following extracts are introduced from the testimony of one of the prominent men as to the injurious effects of alum powders.

DR. MOTT:

Q. Were you employed by the U. S. Government?

A. I was, sir; was employed as chemist, to analyze all the articles of food: to express an opinion as to the analysis of their healthfulness and purity.

Q. Please state to the jury the Baking Powders that you examined while in the employ of the Government?

A. It would be difficult to remember them all; I could refer to my books; I examined twenty-eight powders; was given sixteen at first.

By the Court:

Give your best recollection.

Q. And one of the powders included was "Dooley's Baking Powder?"

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the "Charm?"

A. Yes, sir; the "Charm" and "Patapoco."

Q. The Baking Powder made by C. E. Andrews of Milwaukee—did you analyze that?

A. I did.

Q. Please state in which powders you found alum?

A. I found alum in Dooley's "Patapoco," "Charm," "Vienna," "Orient," "Amazon," "Lake Side," "Twin Sisters," "Superlative," "King," "White Lily," "Monarch," "One Spon," "Legal," "Imperial," "Economic," "Economic," "Economic," "Charm's," "Grant's," "Grant," and the "Queen."

Q. Now, these powders mentioned in your communication to the *Scientific American*—"Dooley's," "Standard," "Patapoco," "Charm,"—Baking Powder manufactured by C. E. Andrews, of Milwaukee, you stated you found burnt alum; if you will please name the respective powder that you have examined—was it potash or ammonia alum, you found?

A. In the "Patapoco," "Charm," and in the Andrews, it was ammonia alum.

Q. What is the gas usually furnished by Baking Powders?

A. The object of Baking Powders is to furnish carbonic acid gas.

Q. Will you state to me again what other gas besides carbonic acid gas, is proper to be evolved from a baking powder?

A. A limited amount of ammonia gas.

Q. I notice in your article that you say starch is a proper ingredient to put in a baking powder?

A. Starch is a proper ingredient to prevent the decomposition of baking powders.

Q. Recurring to the question that has been asked you upon this suit—the result of these examinations which you have made—is it your opinion that alum in these various compounds, in Baking Powders such as you have examined, is injurious?

A. It is my opinion, based upon actual experiments on living animals.

CHIEF JUSTICE SEDGWICK, called on behalf of the plaintiff, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Dr. Chandler, you reside in the City of New York?

A. I do.

Q. Your business is that of a chemist?

A. I am.

Q. You are and have been Professor of Chemistry in several colleges?

A. I have.

Q. Please state how long that employment of yourself has been, and with what colleges you are now connected?

A. I am at present Professor of Chemistry in the Academic Department of Columbia College; the School of Mines, Columbia College; the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the New York College of Pharmacy.

Q. You are President also, of the Board of Health, are you not?

A. I am.

Q. In your various employments, have you had frequent occasion to examine the question of the wholesomeness of food, and the beneficial or injurious effects of its ingredients?

A. I have.

ical terms, what is your opinion about the use of alum in a baking powder, in combination with bicarbonate soda and other ingredients, for raising bread—whether injurious or not?

A. I think it is dangerous to the digestive organs, and liable to produce serious disturbance of the liver of the individual making use of such powders.

HENRY MORTON, President of "Stevens Institute," called in behalf of the plaintiff, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. You are President of Stevens Institute?

A. I am.

Q. And have for many years been a chemist?

A. I have.

Q. Have you had occasion to examine the substances which are used in the composition of Baking Powders?

A. I have.

Q. Did you, some time ago, examine a sample of Dooley's Baking Powder?

A. I did.

Q. Is that it, sir? [handing can.]

A. Yes, sir; that is it.

Q. Well, what kind of alum did it contain?

A. It contained potash alum.

Q. Did you make any extract of that alum, to show the kind?

A. I did; I extracted a large quantity of it as potash alum, and it is in that bottle which I have now here [showing bottle]; that is potash alum which came out of the alum Baking Powder that was in that can.

Plaintiff's Counsel offers said can of Dooley's Baking Powder in evidence.

Q. Now, sir, have you made any experiment in the bread made from Baking Powder, to see whether there was any soluble alumina in the bread itself?

A. I have; I took a portion of this powder and mixed it with flour in the directed proportions, and baked a small loaf with it; then I soaked this loaf—the interior part of it—in cold water, and made an extract, in which I readily detected, by the usual tests, alum—that is alumina in a soluble condition.

Q. Does any Baking Powder in which any alumina salts enter, contain alumina, in your opinion, which can be absorbed in the process of digestion—are not such objectionable?

A. Very decidedly objectionable in my opinion.

Q. Why do you say—from what system of reasoning do you make it out—that because alumina is injurious, alumina is injurious?

A. Because the injurious effects of alumina, when it gets into the stomach and reacts on the organs, are the same; this hydrate of alumina meets in the stomach the gastric juices, and reacts on the same as the same would do if it forms, in fact, a kind of alum in the stomach with those acids, and whatever alum would do, it would do.

DR. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, Professor of Chemistry, in the Scientific School, Yale College, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. You have had much to do in the examination of substances that enter into food, and the adulteration of food?

A. More or less; yes, sir.

Q. After the use of alum with soda, in a baking powder, in your opinion, is there any injurious substance left?

A. In my opinion, there is an injurious substance left.

Q. What, sir, two years ago, was the prevailing opinion among scientific men, as to the effect of the use of alum in Baking Powders?

A. As far as my acquaintance with scientific men is concerned, my personal opinion is derived from my investigation and from reading; I should think the opinion was that alum, or any compound of alumina, would be decidedly injurious.

Q. Do I understand you to say that any baking powder in which there are aluminous salts, or any resultant from alum which could be absorbed in digestion, is objectionable and injurious?

A. Extremely so.

PROF. JOSEPH H. RAYMOND called, sworn and testified as follows:

Q. Would you be good enough to state your profession?

A. I am a physician, sir, and a Professor of Physiology.

Q. You also were, and have been for some time, Sanitary Superintendent in Brooklyn—is not that so?

A. I have, sir.

Q. Now, sir, I will ask you your opinion, from this experience, whether the use of alum with soda, in a baking powder, is injurious or not, in its physiological effects?

A. I consider it to be dangerous.

Q. You examined this question for the Board of Health in Brooklyn, some years ago, did you not?

A. Two years ago, sir, in December.

By the Court:

Q. What was the result of your investigation as to the use of alum in Baking Powder?

A. The result of my investigation at that time, was this; that the changes which took place between the time that alum baking powder was put in the bread, and the time the bread was eaten, the chemical changes were so little understood by chemists, that as a physician and physiologist, I considered it a dangerous experiment.

Dr. Mott, the Government chemist, in his review of the subject in the *Scientific American*, makes special mention of having analyzed the Royal Baking Powder, and found it composed of pure and wholesome materials. He also advises the public to avoid purchasing baking powders as sold loose or in bulk, as he found by analysis of many samples that the worst adulterations are practiced in this form. The label and the trade mark of a well known and responsible manufacturer, he adds, is the best protection the public can have.

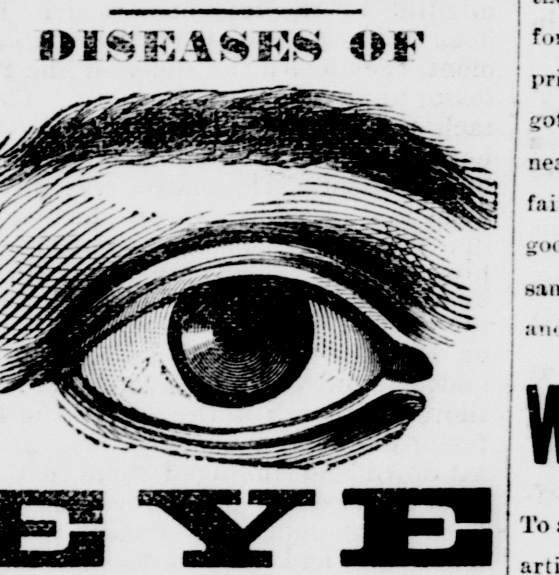
A MISER'S GOLD.

DRETSCHKE, Jan. 31.—An old German, living alone in extreme destitution on Julian avenue, died suddenly to-day, and Sheriff Ferring, who was acquainted with him, was appointed to look after his effects. On visiting the house Mr. Ferring found among his possessions the sum of \$4,250, which the old miser had saved at the expense of almost every bodily comfort. He has no relatives to claim the money.

SHARP & SMITH.

Manufacturers of SERRATORS, INSTRUMENTS, APARATUS for DENTURISTS of every description. ELASTIC STOCKINGS for Varicose Veins and Weak Joints. CUTTERS, SHOULDER BRACES with Steel Back. ELASTIC LEADS AND ARMS. WHEELS. CHAIRS for invalids. RUBBER AIR PILLOWS and Cushions for Bed Bored, Trussers, of every variety. For RHEUMATISM, of every variety. fitted by a thoroughly competent person and warranted.

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and CATARRH SPECIALTY! EAR SPECTACLES! and Patent Self-Adjusting Spring EYE GLASSES!

The most Perfect and Brilliant

and Patent Self-Adjusting Spring

EYE GLASSES!

adapted for every Optical complication of the Human Eye, will be scientifically adapted. Particular attention paid to the inequality of both Eyes. Persons deprived of an Eye can have the deformity removed by inserting an artificial eye which moves and looks like a natural organ.

OFFICE—MYERS HOUSE.

DR. STRASSMAN, Oculist, Aurist and Optician.

Attention to Opium Eaters. Call and you will be cured of this disgusting habit. This treatment strictly confidential. Has never failed. Consultation Free.



Don't use the cheap animal oil soap that contain so much free alkali that it is fit only for Laundry purposes. The public have not the requisite knowledge of the manufacture of soap to guide them to a proper selection, and so a pretty box, a pretty color, or an agreeable perfume too frequently out weigh the more important consideration, the composition of the soap itself.

PRENTICE & EVENSON, the Druggists, opposite the Post Office, have a very carefully selected stock of pure Vegetable Oil Toilet Soap, of over seventy different kinds. They have all the best brands of imported Castile soap and American Glycerine soap, which they sell by the pound.

DRY GOODS at COST

My entire stock of Dry Goods will be closed out at actual cost by March 1st.

A positive sale, as I will make a change in my business this Spring.

GEO. STOCKTON.

Insurance and Real Estate!

ORIGINAL HEADQUARTERS.

Established in 1858.

Represents the Oldest, Strongest and Safest Fire Insurance Companies in America and England.

Losses Fairly and Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

To Business Men and all other Property Owners, we desire to say, that we can give you the Solid Old

SUSAN'S DARK HORSE.

A. J. Roberts, and Croft & Sherer.

Probably the meanest piece of cold-blooded deception ever practiced on a woman occurred on the Western Addition the other day. It seems that the belle of that important suburb of our municipality is a Miss Susan Smiley, and whom a vigorous man, kept in circulation by her less favored sisterhood, credited with being a desperate little flirt—in fact, what Billy Rice, the minstrel, used to call a "false-hearted croaky." At all events her affections were of sufficiently indefinite a quality to cause her two most favored visitors to look upon each other with the most vindictive feelings common to hated rivals. These gentlemen—who were respectively a City-Hall clerk, with eye-glasses and freckles, named Pliff, and a red-headed dry-goods manipulator called Diggs—occupied the intervals devoted to gloomily sitting each other out three evenings a week to fruitless attempts to discover which of the two was really the coming man in the matrimonial race, so to speak.

Last Thursday morning Miss Smiley, in response to a business-like ring, admitted a middle-aged party with a black beard and wearing blue goggles and a long-tailed ulster.

"I am taking the census, mum," he said, opening the flat book on the piano and getting out some blanks, "just look sharp, please, and answer the necessary questions."

Miss Smiley trembles a little, as women always do for some reason when talking to a Government officer, and said she'd try.

"Let me see—your name's Smiley, is it?"

"Susan,"

"Middle name?"

"Haven't got any, sir."

"Come now, young woman, no prevarication. Are you sure you haven't got a middle name somewhere, and you are trying to conceal it?"

"No, sir; indeed I haven't," said the young lady, turning very pale.

"You'd better not, mum. The penalty is twenty-five years at hard labor."

"Gracious me!"

"Fact, mum. Now, then, let's see what's next. Ah! yes—how often married?"

"Not once yet."

"Ah! Going to be, I s'pose? Been asked, eh?"

"Oh, yes, sir; several times."

"Call it six times," said the census man, making an entry. "What's next?"

"Ah, yes—is your back fair?"

"M—must I answer that?"

"Of course you must. Don't trifle with the United States Government, mum. Come now—"

"Well, it's sorter; that is, kinder—"

"That'll do; we'll call it mixed. Teeth sound?"

"Yes, sir," with much emphasis.

"Don't get excited. Let's see—I'll put your age down as twenty-five. The United States never allows us to take a woman's age on oath. They will lie; can't help it, I guess."

"I'm just eighteen. I don't care whether the Government likes it or not," said the citizeness snappishly.

"Of course, of course; they all say that. Pay attention, please. How many inches around the waist?"

"Well, if you must know, sixteen. But I think it's just shame—"

"No remarks, if you please. Ah! We'll call it nineteen. They generally throw off about three inches, I find. Size of shoes?"

"Two—but I can wear one and a half."

"I'll return you as a number four. That's about what a 'three' always says. Any beards?"

"W—what?"

"I say, any beards?—and be very careful about your answer, mum. The Washington authorities are very particular on this point. Has everything to do with the next census, you see. Now, how many sweaters?"

"Well—of course—there are some gentlemen coming here and—"

"Of course there are; I've got you down in the 'Good looks' space as 'A. A. L. handsome.' So, of course, you have plenty of admirers. All the Government requires, however, is the principal ones."

"Well," said the young lady, somewhat mollified, "there is Jimmy Pliff, and Tom Diggs, and—"

"Hold up, right there? Which of 'em do you intend to marry?"

"Neither of them. There's—ahem!—there's a splendid gentleman named Scudberry—Charles Scudberry—perhaps you know him? He has big brown whiskers and beautiful curly hair, and—"

"And do these—other gentlemen—Pliff and Diggs—know of the existence of this—this fellow, Scudberry?"

"Oh, no! I'm too smart for that. I just take them along to buy ice-cream and caramels, and take me to the theater. It's the biggest fun! Charlie knows all about it, you see, and calls himself the—the—oh, yes, the dark horse!"

"Oh, he does, does he?" roared the census man, jerking off his wig and goggles and looking at the young lady with a stare.

"I wish him joy of his bargain, and I'll give him just six months to get a divorce from the most two-faced little cat on the Pacific coast!" And he banged the door like a pile-driver behind him as he stalked out.—*San Francisco Post.*

A Hindoo young woman died two years ago, whom English critics praise in extravagant terms. Though, at her death, she was only twenty-two years old, yet the *Saturday Review* had pronounced her "the most promising living woman of letters." It compared her to George Eliot, who, at twenty, had written only a few essays, with George Sand, who at that age had written nothing; with Madame De Staël, who at the same age was known only as a brilliant talker; with Mrs. Browning, who was, at twenty, only a promising writer. "This Hindoo girl, at twenty, had not only done good work, but had done an immense quantity of it and in four languages." She wrote in English and in French as well as in her native tongue, and had translated from the Sanscrit into English one of the most famous religious books of the Hindoos. Her name was Toru Diutt, and she showed more original powers, combined with broad learning, than any native with whom the English have come in contact. She died early, a victim to excessive mental work.—*Youth's Companion.*

Morning Meditations.

Geo. Boz, Clinton Street, Buffalo, says: your Spring Blossom is a first class remedy for sick headache and stomach derangements, and also acts well on the kidneys. Price, 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents.

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St. Louis has a good share of members of various alumni, and nothing is more interesting than to hear these gentlemen get their heads together and relate some of their old time experiences and legends. A few evenings ago, several old college men were fighting their battles over again, and the following amusing anecdotes were forthcoming:

"In one of the most noted Eastern colleges there were a number of students who were inclined to frolic and having a good time, and their dormitory was located directly above a yard where one of the officials had a quantity of fine poultry which he was experimenting with. In the course of events, they were taken with a natural hankering for something to break the monotony of beef and porridge and succeeded by means of a fish-line, hook and bit of bread, in capturing a plump young gobbler of the bronze variety. It was about Christmas time and the weather was sufficiently cold to allow the existence of a huge grate fire which stood them in good stead, after they had stripped and cleaned the bird. The other commodities for seasoning were easily obtainable, and just as they were sitting down to discuss the feast, a mindful of the fragrance which had been diffused throughout the establishment, they heard the steps of the Professor approaching their room. To attach the turkey to a stout string and hang it out of the window was the work of a moment. The platter was pushed away and jack-knives were hastily put up. The Professor's keen scent brought him direct to the apartment, and when he knocked and the door was opened the odor of roast fowl was too strong to be denied. They denied all in the matter, however, and indeed the most thorough search on the part of the Professor discovered nothing. He quietly sat down and indulged them with an hour's discourse on the classics. To their great relief, he finally took his departure, and they proceeded to pull in their line. If a ghost had entered the room they could not have been more surprised and startled. At the end of the line was a bundle of well-picked turkey bones, and attached to them was a card from the young gentleman in the dormitory below thanking them for the excellent entertainment which had been furnished them. When they went fishing for poultry again, they took every precaution to make sure of their meal."

Another story was related which abounded in some of the elements of pathos and many a human nature. A call on a provincial college was a small, insignificant looking tutor, who so far from being an Apollo in appearance was crowned with a shock of sandy hair, and had a general unhealthiness and bumpiness of complexion. By some means or other he had gained some ascendancy over the fair sex of the town, while his treatment of the older students was peculiarly aggressive, and he never lost an occasion to put an affront upon several of them. At last a conspiracy was organized by some of the larger ones to lay in wait for Jones, and give him a terrible thrashing, so as to make him mend his manners and, at the same time, not absorb so much of the attentions of the pretty girls of the town. They arranged matters, and a big good-natured fellow named Schemhorn was selected to begin the assault. It was known that Jones visited a certain house on certain evenings, and there being no moon the night selected, every thing was in readiness for the blood-thirsty undertaking. Schemhorn was to collar Jones, pretending to mistake him for another member of the class named Smith. That part of the programme was carried out, but Jones let out with the motive power of a pile driver, sent the unfortunate Schemhorn to the earth; he jumped up and again the tutor knocked him down. This was getting to have a chilling effect upon the other students and they did not join in with the slaugher that was expected of them; while the unfortunate Schemhorn, who fairly towered over his antagonist, was bleeding from the nose and mouth.

"Hold up, Mr. Jones," bellowed Schemhorn; "why, I thought it was Smith."

"All right," replied the unwearied Jones, still letting out right and left; "consider me Smith—sail right in—consider me Smith."

The joke got on, and if you wanted to make one of those classmates weary all you had to do was to whisper "Consider me Smith."—*St. Louis Chronicle.*

The great physical problem of terrestrial magnetism has engaged the attention of numerous physicists lately, and it is well known that several ingenious solutions of it have been propounded.

Prof. Ayrton and Perry, for example, conceived the happy thought that the earth was charged with static electricity, which, being carried round the surface by the diurnal rotation, acted like a circulating current and magnetized the core. A severe blow was dealt to this hypothesis, however, by the mathematical criticism of Prof. Rowland, who pointed out that the surface charge required was competent to send a spark from earth to moon. A theory based upon the existence of electric currents flowing in the atmosphere around the earth was promulgated later, and now says *Engineering*, we have another supposition, which has a better claim to serious attention than any of the rest, because it is supported by direct experiment. Starting from the idea of M. Edlund, that an electric current is really an ether current flowing in the circuit, and that electrostatic effects are due to rarefactions and condensations of the ether, M. Selim Lemstrom considered that the light breeze this ether current by mechanical action. He therefore made a paper tube having two concentric walls and mounted on an axle. A core of soft iron was placed within the tube, and on rotating the latter the core was found to be magnetized, as demonstrated by two fine astatic needles. Reversing the rotation reversed the magnetic poles; and M. Lemstrom concludes that the relative motion of the ether in the revolving tube and the stationary core was the cause of the polarity. It follows that if the tube be revolved and the core be left at rest, a similar effect will be produced; and hence if a magnetic body like the earth be rapidly rotated round its axis in an insulating medium like the air, it will exhibit magnetism. Pursuing this idea into mathematics, M. Lemstrom arrives at an expression for the magnetic moment of the earth which agrees very well with the formula of Gauss.

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Grayville, Ill., March 26, 1880.

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FACTS AND FIGURES.

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—It is estimated that the Texas cattle-drive of 1880 will realize to that State about \$3,000,000.

—A hen may be calculated to consume sixty pounds of grain in a year and lay fifteen pounds of eggs.

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—Seventy different species of vegetables, with over 400 varieties are grown in the gardens of the United States.

—It is estimated that the money paid for Texas cattle during the past five years amounts to \$180,000,000.

—The new Pavana Elevator, in Jersey City, rests on 6,000 piles driven into the water and soft earth. The elevator occupies an area, superficially, of 90 feet by 360, and is 155 feet in height.

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A Tough Story.

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"Gentlemen, I'll just tell you about a supper I had a few years ago on a Western Texas stock ranch, out on the Rio Frio, and if you don't own I've suffered more than any of you I'll treat the crowd."

"Let's have it," remarked one of the veterans.

"Well," said Gilhooley, "about two years ago I was taking a trip through Western Texas for my health. I had run out of provisions, but just before dark I came to a mot of timber, in which there was a small house. In it was an old woman and a young man, her son. I told her I wished to stay all night. She replied, 'Stranger, we haven't got much to eat for you to eat, but you can spread your blankets on the gallery and stay all night.'"

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"Mamma, I want my supper," he said.

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"Hain't you got nothing but corn-bread and water?"

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